

Oil Distributors

Plans Ahead on Oil Distributors

#	What To Do	Date Done	#	What To Do	Date Done
1.	Interview Elmo A. Jacobson for list of oil dealers.	May 1990			
2.	Get pictures of all of these.	"			
3.	Call Earl Montgomery	May 1990			
4.	Call Louise Abilene Co.				
5.	Call Wynston Evans	obit			
6.	Call Tom McNaughton	1990			
7.	Make a list of oil dealers; get Picts				
8.	Calvin Hython				
9.	Neil Montgomery - Sinclair				
10.	Earl Montgomery - Texaco				
11.	Wynston Evans	obit			
12.	Don Horner				
13.	Louise Louise Abilene Sr. - Shell & Texaco	Pict & Hist			
14.	Elmo A. Jacobson - Texaco &	News Pict			
15.	Earl Green & Jimmy - Sinclair				



Inside a towering rig in an Albertan oil field, a worker swings a hardened-steel drill pipe into position for drilling a new well. The great oil fields near Edmonton and Calgary have made Alberta, Canada's leading producer of petroleum.

Oil and Gas
Bearing Rocks
 by Ray E. Cotton
 Petroleum Geologist
 In this connection, it is well to point out to the readers that field study made here in Wasatch County, principally in Toiyabe and South Range 5 East, Hector City area, indicates that rocks of the caprock type which could act as seats for entrapped petroleum, and in evidence to the local structural arrangement.

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*Oil in
 Wasatch Co.?*

May 28,
1948

May 28,
1948

Local, Regional/B1, 6
Weather/B6

Utah

Richard D. Hall, City editor, 237-2100

Saturday, August 25, 1990

Oil deposits may lie under a third of state

■ **Petroleum:** No one knows how much is there, but studies show deposits from Uintas to the Colorado Plateau.

By Joseph Bauman
Deseret News staff writer

Previously unknown petroleum deposits may be scattered under as much as a third of the state, according to some preliminary survey work by the Utah Geological and Mineral Survey.

Nobody knows how much is there, but the

possibility has been raised that new oil fields could be discovered nearly anywhere from the Uinta Mountains through the Colorado Plateau.

Tom Chidsey, lead petroleum geologist for the UGMS, said a study has turned up evidence that the Precambrian strata — extremely ancient deposits — may hold valuable oil reserves.

"These rocks are around 600 (million) to 800 million years old," he said. "Typically, Precambrian-age rocks are so old that they've been heated and cooked beyond the point where any oil can be generated from them."

However, the U.S. Geological Survey ex-

amined a layer of Precambrian rock in the bottom of the Grand Canyon, the Chuar Group, and found that they had not been "cooked" by the Earth's internal heat to the point that the oil was driven off. "They had high concentrations of organic material, up to 11 percent, and the average was around 4 percent," he said.

That much organic material in rocks is considered excellent by oil explorers.

Despite what Sinclair might think with its Dino the Dinosaur, oil isn't necessarily the liquefied remains of brontos and their relatives. The remains of any sort of life, were it abundant enough, could have been compressed and heated and turned into oil.

"You don't think of the Precambrian as an era that was full of life," Chidsey said. But during the Precambrian, algae, microscopic organisms and invertebrates like marine worms and jellyfish may have been common.

"Most of the oil that would have been generated from these kinds of rocks would come from very microscopic organisms that piled up," he said.

When federal geologists analyzed the organic material and used computers to examine them, they found "that these rocks are right in the oil-generating window ... which was very surprising."

Because the formation is cut by the Grand Canyon, any oil that may have been trapped

in that area drained out into the great chasm long ago. But away from the Grand Canyon, oil could be trapped in formations within the Chuar Group or rocks of a similar age.

As a matter of fact, oil might have migrated from the Chuar Group into another layer.

"I have looked at about every (oil) well in the state to determine which wells have penetrated Precambrian rock," Chidsey said. About 25 wells have been driven that deep, and the majority go into granite, not the sedimentary rock that could be a source for oil.

"But a few did" go into a Precambrian sedimentary rock layer, he said.

Please see SURVEY on B6

SURVEY

Continued from B1

What does all that have to do with the price of crude?

Previously, many areas of Utah weren't drilled by oil explorers, or weren't drilled deep enough, because oil company geologists thought there weren't any geological strata of the type that they knew were oil-bearing. They may have suspected there was Precambrian rock deep below but wrote that off as not a likely prospect for oil.

So they didn't drill down. Chidsey believes that if they take a deeper look, they may find oil in the Precambrian rock or in rock domes nearby where the Precambrian petroleum may have percolated.

Indications are that the promising material could extend from beneath the Colorado Plateau to the Uinta Mountains, he said.

"We have found two oils in fields in Utah where those oils are rather strange, in that they are comparable somewhat, through fingerprinting, to that which is found in the Chuar in the Grand Canyon. So that oil might have migrated upward."

There is a possibility of deeper targets that the oil rigs haven't yet penetrated, throughout much of the state.

"That's what we believe anyway, that there's a new source rock — we have to definitely say that this is still pretty speculative. This study is not complete and is still in the early stages."

*Mining
and Mineral
Resources*



Photo — courtesy Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce